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Mr. Hogg therefore maintains it to be impossible to account the *Spongilla* as belonging to the vegetable kingdom and the *Spongia* to the animal; and since he has become sure of the former, and since the *Spongia* is now known to possess neither one organ nor a single property peculiar to an animal, he has been at length forced to acknowledge the vegetable nature of the *Spongia*.

Moreover, the fact of Dr. Grant having witnessed the locomotive sporules of some of the sea sponges germinating and developing themselves after the forms of their parent structures, at once decides that they cannot be the nidus or matrix, or the fabrication or production of any marine animal.

Lastly, Mr. Hogg, considering to what order of plants the fresh-water and the sea sponges should be referred, proposed to classify them in a separate order "Spongiæ," which ought to be placed between the order Fungi and that of the Algæ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE *VOLVOCINÆ*.

M. Ehrenberg observes, "that with respect to the organization of the genus *Volvox*, all endeavours to acquire some knowledge of it have only proved successful, now that observation has been at last directed to the right depth (1833). Formerly the entire globule was generally regarded as a single verrucose or ciliated animalcule, and its bursting considered as the reproduction of simple individuals. But this view leads to wonders and to contradictions; it is evidently erroneous, and the organic relations lie much deeper. Each globule is a hollow *monadier* (Monadenstock) of many hundreds, nay, thousands of minute animalcules; and within this, several smaller globules are developed, which however are not single individuals, but also *Monadiers*. The single animals are those small greenish warts or points on the surface, and they resemble the Monads. Each animalcule bears precisely the same relation as a single animal of *Gonium pectorale*; it possesses a gelatinous shield open anteriorly, which when full-grown it can leave, and is connected by three to six thread-like tubes with the neighbouring individuals. It is evi-

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For the details of structure of these highly interesting Infusoria we must refer the reader to Ehrenberg's work, 'Ueber die Infusions-thierchen', whence this extract is taken; and we may merely state that this illustrious naturalist succeeded in discovering nutritive organs, mouth, eyes, generative organs, &c.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGUMINOSÆ.

Drs. Schleiden and Vogel draw from their interesting observations on the development of this large family of plants published in the 'Acta Acad. C. L. C. Nat. Cur.' vol. xix. p. 1. the following conclusions:

1. The flowers of the *Leguminosæ* are at their origin perfectly regular.
2. The subsequently cohering parts originate as free points, are developed free, and cohere subsequently.
3. All the parts of the flower are at their first appearance green leaves.
4. Even in the earliest stage only one carpellary leaf is visible in the *Leguminosæ*, which is open in the direction of the axis.
5. The anthers are formed from leaves, the inner cellular tissue being converted in part into pollen; and the loculi originate at both sides of the margin of the leaf, which is subsequently changed into the bursting rima.
6. The ovules are formed alternately at the upper margin of the ovarium, and consist of the nucleus and generally of two integuments, rarely of an integumentum simplex.
7. The ovules of the *Papilionaceæ* are hemitropous.
8. The embryo originates from the pollen tube at the micropyle end of the embryonal sac, and increases either from this place towards the chalaza, or (being propelled by the pollen tube, which has become cellular, to the centre of the embryonal sac), both in the direction of the chalaza and that of the micropyle.

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9. The epidermis of the seed is formed in the *Leguminosæ* only of one integument, which, however, always separates into several layers.

10. No *endopleura tumida* exists in the *Leguminosæ*; what has been considered as such is albumen, and in fact *endosperm*.

The authors have also discovered that the ovules of the genus *Lupinus* are only provided with a simple integument, while those of the other *Leguminosæ* always possess a double one.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE SCALES OF FISH AND REPTILES.

M. Mandl, in a memoir presented to the French Academy, states that the scales are composed of a superior and of an inferior layer. The upper layer is composed, *a.* of longitudinal canals, proceeding in the form of longitudinal lines, from a point which is not always the centre of the scale; *b.* of cellular lines, i. e. of lines in which he thought he perceived the margins of successive layers of increase, but which, according to his observations, were nothing more than lines produced by the union or fusion of cells; *c.* of yellow corpuscles analogous to the corpuscles of bones, and of cartilages containing salts like them; *d.* of a focus occupied by interrupted cellular lines, by imperfect cells and corpuscles, &c. : the focus appears to be the first rudiment of the scale; *e.* of the teeth of the scale, which exist only on the terminal margin in the Acanthopterygians and are wanting in the Malacopterygians.

The inferior layer is composed of fibrous lamellæ, of which the outer ones are the longest. The elements of the fibrous layers, which in hard scales frequently shine through the superior layer, may be isolated by rupture.

The author concludes from his observations that the scales cannot be regarded as simple products of secretion, but that a true organization must be admitted in them. M. Mandl also considers with M. Agassiz that the scales may serve as characters in classification.—*Comptes Rendus*, June 24, 1839.

LEMNA ARRHIZA.

J. F. Hoffmann has instituted a series of observations to prove that *Lemna arrhiza* is a constant species; he observed the plant for two years separated from all foreign mixture, and never saw individuals produced which were of a different species. He also observed for several years the other common species of *Lemna*, and never found anything that could be compared to *L. arrhiza*, nor have any intermediate forms been discovered.—*Tijdschrift v. naturl. Geschiedenis en Physiol.* iv. p. 282.

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DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AT DURANGO, MEXICO.

A million of mummies have lately been discovered near Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands, and ornaments as the Egyptians; among them was found a poignard of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, necklaces, &c., of alternately coloured beads, fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, moccasins worked like those of our Indians, bones of vipers, &c. A fact of importance is stated; that the necklaces are of a marine shell found at Zacatecas, on the Pacific, where the Columbus of their forefathers probably therefore landed from Hindostan or from the Malay, or Chinese coast, or from their islands in the Indian ocean.—*Silliman's American Journal*, April, 1839.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE OLFACATORY SENSE OF THE ANTENNÆ. BY

M. A. LEFEBVRE.

The observations of the author were first made upon a bee which was feeding upon a piece of sugar. Having moistened a long needle with æther, he approached it gently to the sugar; but the extremity of the instrument had hardly come within a few lines of the insect when it showed great uneasiness, and did not cease agitating its antennæ whilst directing them towards the odorous body. The bee, on the contrary, was not at all affected when M. Lefebvre touched the piece of sugar with a needle which had not been dipped in æther, or with a match, &c. "After having given the insect some moments of rest," says the author, "I again plunged my needle into the æther, and, hoping to accustom it to this penetrating smell, I approached the needle softly to its anal extremity. The bee did not move, but continued eating. Encouraged by this success, I slid the point of my needle along the body against the feet, but without touching the stigmata; I even deposited a little drop of the liquid there, and I did all this without the bee's appearing in the least uneasy. My surprise was very great to see that the insect suffered nothing in the neighbourhood of the stigmata, but as soon as I sought to pass the fore feet, the antennæ, by being lowered, obstructed my progress.

"I began again, and in advancing along the back from the hinder to the fore part, there was the same immoveableness as long as I went no further than the abdomen; but as soon as I arrived above the thorax the antennæ were suddenly thrown over, agitated and trembling with anger." M. Lefebvre subsequently made some experiments on wasps; he cut off the antennæ of these insects at different lengths, and made himself sure by means of æther, that a slight section at the extremity of these organs is sufficient to produce

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M. A. LEFEBVRE.

The observations of the author were first made upon a bee which was feeding upon a piece of sugar. Having moistened a long needle with æther, he approached it gently to the sugar; but the extremity of the instrument had hardly come within a few lines of the insect when it showed great uneasiness, and did not cease agitating its antennæ whilst directing them towards the odorous body. The bee, on the contrary, was not at all affected when M. Lefebvre touched the piece of sugar with a needle which had not been dipped in æther, or with a match, &c. "After having given the insect some moments of rest," says the author, "I again plunged my needle into the æther, and, hoping to accustom it to this penetrating smell, I approached the needle softly to its anal extremity. The bee did not move, but continued eating. Encouraged by this success, I slid the point of my needle along the body against the feet, but without touching the stigmata; I even deposited a little drop of the liquid there, and I did all this without the bee's appearing in the least uneasy. My surprise was very great to see that the insect suffered nothing in the neighbourhood of the stigmata, but as soon as I sought to pass the fore feet, the antennæ, by being lowered, obstructed my progress.

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1.	29.964	29.969	29.927	30.03	55.2	48.2	71	45	52	44	N.	E.	NE.	52
2.	29.906	29.906	29.810	29.45	53.7	45.6	64	46	51	53	ENE.	SE.	calm	48
3.	29.694	29.708	29.647	29.23	50.8	47.0	66	48	48	53½	E.	E.	E.	...	...	...	...	48
4.	29.666	29.736	29.654	29.15	54.6	50.3	66	46	53.5	59	E.	calm	W.	...	...	...	...	51
5.	29.836	29.903	29.822	29.25	59.3	53.3	72	46	57.5	60½	N.	calm	W.	...	...	...	...	52
6.	29.970	29.950	29.937	29.38	63.9	54.2	71	53	65	63	S.	calm	W.	...	...	...	...	55
7.	29.848	29.843	29.393	29.19	60.3	56.3	64	49	61	57½	E.	calm	W.	...	...	...	...	56
8.	30.058	30.215	29.850	29.27	63.2	63.7	72	52	65	59	SE, VAR.	S.	SW.	...	...	...	...	56
9.	30.318	30.291	30.236	29.40	63.8	55.0	72	48	65	58	S.	SW.	S.	...	...	...	...	57
10.	30.262	30.270	30.223	29.55	63.9	55.5	71	56	64	59	W.	W.	W.	...	...	...	...	56
11.	30.244	30.225	30.002	30.05	67.3	59.4	70	49	66	59	W.	W.	W.	...	...	...	...	59
12.	29.944	29.911	29.870	30.05	80.7	77.8	81	56	68	53	S.	SW.	NE.	...	...	...	...	59
13.	29.944	29.911	29.870	30.05	72.0	78.3	81	53	58	56½	NE.	E.	NE.	...	...	...	...	65
14.	29.866	29.889	29.846	29.42	58.2	55.3	64	55	51	53	NE.	E.	E.	...	...	...	...	65
15.	29.946	30.171	29.929	30.03	61.3	55.0	73	50	56	65	NNW.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	...	57
16.	30.268	30.279	29.936	30.23	58.4	55.7	63	47	52.5	60½	NNW.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	...	57
17.	30.200	30.195	30.093	30.24	67.6	62.0	84	58	66	69½	ENE.	E.	calm	...	...	...	...	58
18.	30.054	30.025	29.940	29.46	66.6	61.6	84	58	66	69½	E.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	...	53
19.	29.998	30.140	29.948	29.33	67.6	62.0	76	45	68	62	S.	W.	S.	...	...	...	...	65
20.	30.158	30.134	29.857	30.08	66.8	58.5	83	59	70	59	S.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	...	62
21.	29.818	29.807	29.764	29.10	68.3	76.2	72	56	65	57	S.	SW.	calm	...	...	...	...	62
22.	29.644	29.642	29.409	29.03	63.9	59.9	66	55	65	60	SE, VAR.	S.	SW.	...	...	...	...	62
23.	29.456	29.702	29.414	29.23	62.8	56.8	65	54	61	54	S.	SW.	W.	...	...	...	...	60
24.	29.842	29.896	29.797	29.16	63.4	55.6	70	54	62	56	S.	SW.	W.	...	...	...	...	57
25.	29.968	29.943	29.661	29.36	64.3	57.4	74	55	63	61	S.	calm	S.	...	...	...	...	58
26.	29.552	29.566	29.470	29.06	63.4	56.0	72	51	59	54	E.	calm	W.	...	...	...	...	57
27.	29.892	29.861	29.745	29.27	62.8	68.6	70	50	62	58	W.	SW.	calm	...	...	...	...	58
28.	29.684	29.841	29.663	29.14	61.3	54.7	54	49	55	56	S.	W.	calm	...	...	...	...	57
29.	29.956	30.139	29.944	29.46	53.7	54.0	51	41	54	53	WNW.	N.	N.	...	...	...	...	52
30.	30.158	30.285	30.150	30.19	53.3	45.8	56	40	51	56	W.	NW.	N.	...	...	...	...	46
Mean.	29.936	29.978	29.831	29.86	61.9	70.2	68.30	50.70	59.7	58.1	54.1	58.1	54.1	Sum. 1.520	3.00	4.58	3.53	Mean. 56.4

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5.	29.836	29.903	29.822	29.25	59.3	53.3	72	46	57.5	60½	N.	calm	calm	W.	52
6.	29.970	29.950	29.937	29.38	63.9	54.2	71	53	65	63	S.	sw.	calm	W.	55
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8.	30.058	29.901	29.850	29.27	63.2	59.9	72	52	65	59	SE, VAR.	S.	sw.	S.	57
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12.	29.944	29.911	29.870	29.40	80.7	57.8	81	56	68	53	S.	sw.	NE.	NE.	65
13.	29.944	29.911	30.005	29.40	72.0	62.2	81	53	58	56½	NE.	E.	E.	E.	65
14.	29.866	29.889	29.846	29.42	77.6	55.3	64	55	51	53	NE.	E.	E.	E.	57
15.	29.946	30.171	29.929	29.47	64.4	55.7	63	47	52.5	60½	NNW.	NE.	calm	S.	58
16.	30.268	30.279	29.936	29.77	61.3	49.0	73	50	56	65	ENE.	E.	calm	S.	53
17.	30.200	30.195	30.093	29.72	70.3	52.5	75	54	57	71	E.	SE.	calm	S.	58
18.	30.054	30.025	29.940	29.46	83.6	61.6	84	58	66	69½	E.	SE.	calm	S.	53
19.	29.998	30.140	29.948	29.33	66.6	62.0	76	45	68	62	S.	sw.	W.	S.	65
20.	30.158	30.134	29.857	29.53	85.0	58.5	83	59	70	59	S.	SE.	calm	S.	62
21.	29.818	29.807	29.764	29.10	76.2	61.0	72	56	65	57	S.	sw.	calm	NE.	62
22.	29.646	29.642	29.409	29.03	63.9	59.9	66	55	65	60	SE, VAR.	S.	sw.	SE.	62
23.	29.456	29.702	29.414	28.78	62.8	56.8	65	54	61	54	S.	sw.	W.	sw.	60
24.	29.842	29.896	29.797	29.16	63.4	55.6	70	62	62	56	S.	sw.	W.	sw.	57
25.	29.968	29.943	29.661	29.36	64.3	57.4	74	55	63	61	S.	sw.	calm	sw.	58
26.	29.552	29.566	29.470	29.06	63.4	56.0	72	51	59	54	E.	sw.	calm	E.	58
27.	29.892	29.861	29.745	29.27	62.8	54.2	70	50	62	58	W.	sw.	calm	E.	58
28.	29.684	29.841	29.663	29.14	81.2	54.7	54	49	55	56	S.	sw.	calm	E.	57
29.	29.956	30.139	29.944	29.46	53.7	54.0	51	41	54	53	WNW.	N.	N.	N.	52
30.	30.158	30.285	30.150	29.68	53.3	45.8	56	40	51	56	W.	NW.	N.	N.	46
Mean.	29.936	29.978	29.87	29.36	61.9	54.9	68.30	50.70	59.7	58.1	54.1	58.1	54.1	Sum. 1.520	3.00	4.58	3.53	Mean. 56.4

Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. ROBERTSON; by Mr. THOMPSON at the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, near London; by Mr. VEALL at Boston, and by Mr. DUNBAR at Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.

Days of Month.	Barometer.				Thermometer.				Wind.				Rain.				Dew point. Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	
	Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	Chiswick.	Dumfries-shire.	Boston. 8½ a.m.	Lond.: Fahr 9 a.m.	Lond.: Roy. Soc. Self-register. Max. Min.	Chiswick. Max. Min.	Hoston Max. Min.	Dumfries-shire. 9 a.m. 9 p.m.	Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	Chiswick.	Bost.	Dumfries-shire.	Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	Chiswick.	Boston.		Dumfries-shire.
1.	29.964	29.969	30.003	29.58	55.2	48.2	71	45	52	44	N.	E.	NE.	...	...	...	NE.	52
2.	29.906	29.906	29.87	29.45	53.7	45.6	64	46	51	53	NE.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	E.	48
3.	29.694	29.708	29.647	29.23	50.8	47.0	66	48	48	53½	ENE.	S.	E.	...	...	...	E.	48
4.	29.666	29.736	29.654	29.15	54.6	50.3	66	46	53.5	59	E.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	W.	51
5.	29.836	29.903	29.822	29.25	59.3	53.3	72	46	57.5	60½	N.	calm	calm	...	...	...	W.	52
6.	29.970	29.950	29.937	29.38	63.9	54.2	71	53	65	63	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	W.	55
7.	29.848	29.843	29.393	29.19	60.3	56.3	64	49	61	57½	E.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	W.	56
8.	30.058	29.901	29.850	29.27	63.2	59.9	72	52	65	59	SE, VAR.	S.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	57
9.	30.318	30.291	30.016	29.40	63.8	56.0	72	48	65	58	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	57
10.	30.262	30.270	30.223	29.68	63.9	55.5	71	56	64	59	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	56
11.	30.244	30.225	30.002	29.55	70.0	59.4	70	49	66	59	W.	W.	W.	...	...	...	W.	59
12.	29.944	29.911	29.870	29.40	80.7	57.8	81	56	68	53	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	NE.	59
13.	29.944	29.911	30.005	29.40	72.0	62.2	81	53	58	56½	NE.	E.	E.	...	...	...	NE.	65
14.	29.866	29.889	29.846	29.42	77.6	55.3	64	55	51	53	NE.	E.	E.	...	...	...	E.	65
15.	29.946	30.171	29.929	29.47	61.3	49.0	73	50	56	65	NNW.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	S.	57
16.	30.268	30.279	29.936	29.77	58.4	55.7	63	47	52.5	60½	NNW.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	S.	58
17.	30.200	30.195	30.093	29.72	61.3	49.0	73	50	56	65	ENE.	E.	calm	...	...	...	S.	53
18.	30.054	30.025	29.940	29.46	70.6	61.6	84	58	66	69½	E.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	S.	58
19.	29.998	30.140	29.948	29.33	66.6	62.0	76	45	68	62	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	65
20.	30.158	30.134	29.857	29.53	67.8	58.5	83	59	70	59	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	62
21.	29.818	29.807	29.764	29.10	68.3	61.0	72	56	65	57	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	S.	62
22.	29.644	29.642	29.409	29.03	63.9	59.9	66	55	65	60	SE, VAR.	S.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	62
23.	29.456	29.702	29.414	28.78	62.8	56.8	65	54	61	54	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	sw.	60
24.	29.842	29.896	29.797	29.16	63.4	55.6	70	54	62	56	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	sw.	57
25.	29.968	29.943	29.661	29.36	64.3	57.4	74	55	63	61	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	sw.	58
26.	29.552	29.566	29.470	29.06	63.4	56.0	72	51	59	54	E.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	E.	58
27.	29.892	29.861	29.745	29.27	62.8	54.2	70	50	62	58	W.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	E.	58
28.	29.684	29.841	29.663	29.14	61.3	54.7	54	49	55	56	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	E.	57
29.	29.956	30.139	29.944	29.46	53.7	50.3	51	41	54	53	WNW.	N.	calm	...	...	...	N.	57
30.	30.158	30.285	30.150	29.68	53.3	45.8	56	40	51	56	W.	NW.	N.	...	...	...	N.	52
Mean.	29.936	29.978	29.87	29.36	61.9	54.9	68.30	50.70	59.7	58.1	54.1	58.1	54.1	Sum. 1.520	3.00	4.58	3.53	Mean. 56.4

Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. ROBERTSON; by Mr. THOMPSON at the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, near London; by Mr. VEALL at Boston, and by Mr. DUNBAR at Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.

Days of Month.	Barometer.				Thermometer.				Wind.				Rain.				Dew point. Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	
	Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	Chiswick.	Dumfries-shire. 9 a.m.	Boston. 8½ a.m.	Lond.: Fahr 9 a.m.	Lond.: Roy. Soc. Self-register. Max. Min.	Chiswick. Max. Min.	Hoston Max. Min.	Dumfries-shire. 9 a.m. 9 p.m.	Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	Chiswick.	Bost.	Dumfries-shire.	Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.	Chiswick.	Boston.		Dumfries-shire.
1.	29.964	29.969	30.003	29.58	55.2	48.2	71	45	52	44	N.	E.	NE.	...	...	...	NE.	52
2.	29.906	29.906	29.87	29.45	53.7	45.6	64	46	51	53	NE.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	E.	48
3.	29.694	29.708	29.647	29.23	50.8	47.0	66	48	48	53½	ENE.	S.	E.	...	...	...	E.	48
4.	29.666	29.736	29.654	29.15	54.6	50.3	66	46	53.5	59	E.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	W.	51
5.	29.836	29.903	29.822	29.25	59.3	53.3	72	46	57.5	60½	N.	calm	calm	...	...	...	W.	52
6.	29.970	29.950	29.937	29.38	63.9	54.2	71	53	65	63	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	W.	55
7.	29.848	29.843	29.393	29.19	60.3	56.3	64	49	61	57½	E.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	W.	56
8.	30.058	29.901	29.850	29.27	63.2	59.9	72	52	65	59	SE, VAR.	S.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	57
9.	30.318	30.291	30.016	29.40	63.8	56.0	72	48	65	58	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	57
10.	30.262	30.270	30.223	29.68	63.9	55.5	71	56	64	59	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	56
11.	30.244	30.225	30.002	29.55	70.0	59.4	70	49	66	59	W.	W.	W.	...	...	...	W.	59
12.	29.944	29.911	29.870	29.40	80.7	57.8	81	56	68	53	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	NE.	59
13.	29.944	29.911	30.005	29.40	72.0	62.2	81	53	58	56½	NE.	E.	E.	...	...	...	NE.	65
14.	29.866	29.889	29.846	29.42	77.6	55.3	64	55	51	53	NE.	E.	E.	...	...	...	E.	65
15.	29.946	30.171	29.929	29.47	64.4	55.7	63	47	52.5	60½	NNW.	NE.	calm	...	...	...	S.	57
16.	30.268	30.279	29.936	29.77	61.3	49.0	73	50	56	65	ENE.	E.	calm	...	...	...	S.	58
17.	30.200	30.195	30.093	29.72	70.3	52.5	75	54	57	61	E.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	SSE.	53
18.	30.054	30.025	29.940	29.46	83.6	61.6	84	58	66	69½	E.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	S.	58
19.	29.998	30.140	29.948	29.33	66.6	62.0	76	45	68	62	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	S.	65
20.	30.158	30.134	29.857	29.53	85.0	58.5	83	59	70	59	S.	SE.	calm	...	...	...	S.	62
21.	29.818	29.807	29.764	29.10	76.2	61.0	72	56	65	57	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	NE.	62
22.	29.644	29.642	29.409	29.03	63.9	59.9	66	55	65	60	SE, VAR.	S.	sw.	...	...	...	SE.	62
23.	29.456	29.702	29.414	28.78	62.8	56.8	65	54	61	54	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	sw.	60
24.	29.842	29.896	29.797	29.16	63.4	55.6	70	62	62	56	S.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	sw.	57
25.	29.968	29.943	29.661	29.36	64.3	57.4	74	55	63	61	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	sw.	58
26.	29.552	29.566	29.470	29.06	63.4	56.0	72	51	59	54	E.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	E.	58
27.	29.892	29.861	29.745	29.27	62.8	54.2	70	50	62	58	W.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	E.	58
28.	29.684	29.841	29.663	29.14	81.2	54.7	54	49	55	56	S.	sw.	calm	...	...	...	E.	57
29.	29.956	30.139	29.944	29.46	53.7	54.0	51	41	54	53	WNW.	N.	calm	...	...	...	E.	57
30.	30.158	30.285	30.150	29.68	53.3	45.8	56	40	51	56	W.	NW.	N.	...	...	...	N.	52
Mean.	29.936	29.978	29.87	29.36	61.9	54.9	68.30	50.70	59.7	58.1	54.1	58.1	54.1	Sum. 1.520	3.00	4.58	3.53	Mean. 56.4